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Measurement of blood coagulation time - by using quantity of scattered light after reaction addn., difference in scattered light quantity and time for scattered light increase as blood coagulation time

C94-035261

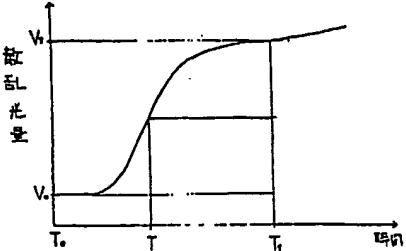
In the measurement of blood coagulation time, in which a constant quantity of light is incident upon a test plasma contg. added reagent to detect the quantity of scattered light the quantity of scattered light (V_f) is measured at a time where a specified period of time (T_f) has elapsed from the reagent addition time (T_0); the difference is measured between the quantity of scattered light (V_f) measured after the specified period of time (T_f) elapsed and the quantity of scattered light (V_0) measured at the reagent addition time; and the time (T) after the reagent addition time, where the quantity of scattered light has increased by $1/N$ (N = predetermined number of 1 or more) of the different, is taken as the blood coagulation time.

The blood coagulation time can be measured correctly and stably without variation in a short time.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Used to measure the blood coagulation time. A device to measure the blood coagulation time comprises; a cell to put test plasma and the reagent; an irradiation device to send light to the cell; a device to detect the quantity of scattered light

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from the cell; an amplifier to amplify the detected quantity; an A converter to sample the amplified quantity at a specified minute intervals and digitalise them; a microcomputer to store with time the input values from the A-D converter and to calculate the time from the reagent addition time where the quantity of scattered light has increased by $1/N$ of the difference; and a display device to indicate the calculation data. (8pp Dwg.No.2/8)



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